

DREYFUS SCORES SEVERAL POINTS

Famous Expert of Bank of France
on the Stand.

HE IDENTIFIES WRITING

Gribot Declares That Esterhazy Wrote the Celebrated Bordereau—The Count Made a Confession—An English Newspaper Man Says the Major Admitted to Him That He Was Author of the Document.

Today was decidedly a "Dreyfus Day" in the great trial, despite the manifest unfavorable attitude of Colonel Jouaust, president of the court-martial. The famous handwriting expert of the Bank of France, and a newspaper man from London, testified that Esterhazy wrote the famous bordereau. Dreyfus and his leading attorney, Maître Labori, were satisfied with the evidence.

A HANDWRITING EXPERT.

Rennes, Aug. 25.—After M. Bertillon, the handwriting expert, who is at the head of the Anthropometric Department of the Prefecture of Police of Paris had concluded the first installment of his so-called demonstration of the guilt of Captain Dreyfus, a prominent Dreyfusard referred to him as "the fin de siècle egiptro."

The Dreyfusards refuse to regard him as anything but the prince of quacks. They cover his remarks with ridicule, and protest that the admission of his fantastic theories as evidence before the court-martial is a disgrace to France.

"Test une honte" was the remark heard on all sides when the session closed, and the audience, mainly made up of Dreyfusards, was being pressed outside by the gendarmes, who clear the court room as soon as the court adjourns.

Nevertheless, even the Dreyfusards do not deceive themselves as to the effect of M. Bertillon's testimony, or "demonstration" may have upon the judges, who, they fear, will be gulled by what the Dreyfusards consider spurious. All the judges have passed through the Ecole Polytechnique, the highest school of science in France, and they are thus peculiarly interested in such "evidence" as M. Bertillon's. Moreover, with the aid of the innumerable diagrams and specimens of writing which he submits to them, they may be able to follow his reasoning intelligibly, which is more than any member of the audience could do today. If the judges accept Bertillon's premises—that Dreyfus, as an expert, did not write ordinary handwriting, but in close imitation, even contriving to give the letters the appearance of having been traced in order to be able to repudiate them as a forgery if detected—then the structure built upon this ground work may be scientifically correct.

INGENUOUS AND PLAUSIBLE. Even Dreyfus, when shown Bertillon's demonstrations, admitted the ingenuity and plausibility of the system, though he naturally declared that it was built upon a false basis.

A remarkable feature of M. Bertillon's deposition was the heat and excitement he put into what was expected to be a calm, dispassionate exposition of his theories. He thundered, shouted and waved his arms, as though engaged in some terrible dispute. Once he literally shrieked, and numbers of the usual audience who had been unable to follow him were taking the air in the court yard, rushed back into the hall, breathlessly inquiring what had happened and imagining that he was fulminating some dreadful denunciation of the accused.

HILARITY SUCCEEDED EXCITEMENT.

Their excitement was turned into hilarity when they found that he was merely impressing upon the judges the significance of the exact space, measured in centimeters, between two words in the bordereau.

The military witnesses, all of whom sit in a bunch, leaving Colonel Picquart and M. Bertillon severely isolated, followed M. Bertillon's statements with a grave and wise expression of countenance, upon which never a suspicion of a smile appeared, as though they understood every word. Evidently they had received a mot d'ordre to preserve this attitude, for without seeing the diagrams, they could not have understood any better than did the general public.

AN APPEAL TO GERMANY.

The Echo de Paris announced to-day that the counsel of Dreyfus had obtained possession of certain documents mentioned in the bordereau, in Esterhazy's writing, which they would produce in court next week as a coup d'etat. The correspondent of the Associated Press inquired as to this in competent Dreyfusard quarters this afternoon. He was assured that the statement was erroneous, but was told that Captain Dreyfus intended in the event of the defense being re-commenced, to ask the German government to communicate these documents proving his innocence, and that they had reason to believe that such a request would be granted.

SUMMONED TO PARIS.

Rennes, Aug. 25.—Following are the proceedings in detail: At the opening of the session to-day, considerable comment was caused by the request of M. Grilhon, the principal archivist of the headquarters staff, for permission to absent himself for 24

hours, owing to a summons of the Minister of War, General Marquis de Gallifet, who desired to see him in Paris. It was suggested that the Minister of War wished to refresh M. Grilhon's memory, which has been so strongly anti-Dreyfus.

DU PATY DE CLAM ILL.

Then followed the reading of a medical certificate, signed by two doctors, whose names were not familiar to the audience, setting forth that Colonel Du Paty de Clam is too ill to leave his bed and appear at Rennes, at which the audience was not surprised.

Madame Du Paty de Clam also wrote the Government Commissary offering a written, supplementary deposition from her husband.

M. Labori, after securing the names of the doctors, who signed the certificate, asked the court to appoint two well-known physicians to report officially on Du Paty de Clam's condition.

Colonel Jouaust, however, declared it was useless to do so, as the condition of the invalid was well known.

A NEWSPAPER MAN.

Rowland Strong, correspondent of the New York Times, and a member of the staff of the Observer of London, was the first witness called. He described at length interviews which he had with Esterhazy, saying the Observer offered Esterhazy £500 for certain documents and a confession that he wrote the bordereau as published April 25th.

Replying to the court, Mr. Strong said that Esterhazy, while admitting the authorship of the bordereau, said the documents enumerated in it had been betrayed by Dreyfus to Germany.

M. Henri Weil, a former officer of the Headquarters Staff, was then called, but he was absent, and his deposition was read. The facts in the case were published April 26th. M. Weil's statement, in substance, was that Esterhazy told him in 1894 that Dreyfus was innocent, but that this would not prevent his conviction, because he was a Jew.

A former sergeant who was at one time employed in the War Office, testified to seeing Dreyfus copying the list of railroad stations mentioned in the plan of mobilization, to which Dreyfus replied:

"It is true, but I copied the list by order of Captain Bessé." (Sensation.)

HANDWRITING EXPERTS.

The evidence of the handwriting experts followed. M. Gobert after testifying to the facts published April 22d and April 24th, vehemently protested against the insinuation that he was an interested witness. He referred to his thirty years' service during which he had reported on thousands of documents, and added, visibly affected:

"I protest against the term 'interested expert,' adding, turning towards the prisoner, 'after all I have no right to complain when I look at this unfortunate man now before you.' (Great sensation.)

A DIFFERENCE.

The court closely followed M. Gobert's exhaustive story of his examination of the bordereau and his interview with General Mercier, de Boisdeffre and Gonse.

M. Gobert asserted that the handwriting of the bordereau was natural and fluent and that it was almost illegible, whereas Dreyfus, even when writing rapidly, always wrote legibly. General Gonse, it appears from the testimony, was greatly enraged when he learned of the result of M. Gobert's examination of the bordereau and visited the expert repeatedly.

NOT ASKED FOR REPORT.

It was after M. Gobert had refused to incriminate Dreyfus that M. Bertillon was entrusted with the examination of the bordereau and after a few hours' study, M. Bertillon positively attributed the bordereau to Dreyfus. From that time forward M. Gobert heard no more of the Dreyfus case. He was not asked to submit a report.

The witness identified the bordereau as the same which was submitted to him and he proceeded to point out the identity of letters therein with letters in documents admittedly written by Esterhazy, saying that the resemblance was not apparent in Dreyfus' handwriting.

NO DISGUISE.

The expert refused, in reply to a question by the court, to admit that the bordereau was written in a disguised hand. He said it had been written with great rapidity, precluding all idea of doctoring or tracing.

Dreyfus here declared in the most positive manner that he had never been at the Bank of France, where M. Gobert was employed, or had relations with anyone there.

BERTILLON CALLED.

There was a general movement of curiosity when M. Bertillon, the well-known specialist in the measurements of the human body, was called, and the interest deepened when the chief of the identification department, advanced to the witness bar. He was soon afterwards followed by four soldiers and a non-commissioned officer bearing portfolios, drawing boards and a variety of packages, and paraphernalia, which were deposited on the platform to the amusement of the audience.

A HAZY EXPLANATION.

M. Bertillon prefaced this evidence by saying his explanations would be understood only by a very limited number, and, therefore, he asked the court to permit him to refer to documents which he had brought, in order to make his evidence more intelligible. (Laughter.)

THE LESSON REITED.

In a monotonous tone M. Bertillon proceeded in manner of a schoolboy reciting a lesson, to demonstrate technically how he reached the conviction of Dreyfus' guilt, reciting the facts published April 22d.

The witness, continuing, declared Dreyfus did not have recourse to imitating Esterhazy's free handwriting, because it required too long to study, and he used the tracing process because it is easier to learn and more likely to be successful.

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DEMOCRATS HOLD MASS MEETING

Appomattox and Campbell Democrats Endorse Tyler For Senator.

RINGING RESOLUTIONS

Three Hundred and Sixty-three Delegates Nominate Chapman A. Chilton For Floater Delegate in Opposition to Martin Candidate, Condemn Machine Politics and Dishonest Election Laws.

(Special to Virginian-Pilot.)

Concord, Va., August 25.—At a mass-meeting of the voters of Appomattox and Campbell counties, held at Concord to-day, 363 delegates being present in person and by proxy, Mr. Chapman A. Chilton, of Appomattox, formerly County Superintendent of Schools, was nominated by acclamation for floater delegate from Appomattox and Campbell.

INSTRUCTED FOR TYLER.

Resolutions declaring opposition to trusts, machine politics and dishonest

election laws were passed unanimously and the following declaration in favor of Governor Tyler for United States Senator was adopted:

"We declare J. H. Tyler to be the choice of the people of Appomattox and Campbell counties for United States Senator to succeed Thomas S. Martin and the nominee of this mass-meeting is hereby instructed to vote for him."

IN OPPOSITION TO MARTIN.

Mr. Chilton is nominated in opposition to J. R. Hartsley, who was nominated last year by the Appomattox Democrats and instructed for Martin.

OVERWHELMING FOR TYLER.

The sentiment in Appomattox and Campbell is overwhelmingly in favor of Tyler.

COTTON CONSOLIDATION.

FOURTEEN MILLS GO IN THE COMBINE.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Baltimore, Aug. 25.—The cotton consolidation, which is one of the most important industrial combinations of the South, has been completed, and the fourteen mills acquired are now in the hands of the Continental Trust Com-

pany, of this city, the syndicate manager, awaiting their transfer to the Mount Vernon-Woodbury Cotton Duck Company, which has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, the permanent organization of which will be completed within the next few days, when the properties will be taken over by that company.

The total capitalization of the company, \$2,500,000, is as follows: First mortgage, five per cent., fifty year gold bonds of which \$1,000,000 is to be reserved in the treasury for the purpose of this company, \$5,000,000; 8 1/2 per cent. accumulative income bonds, \$500,000; stock, \$1,000,000. Payment for the properties began Tuesday at the Continental Trust Company, settlement for the last two mills having been arranged by the Continental Trust Company to take place today in New York at Messrs. Venable and Company's banking house.

The properties acquired by the new company are as follows: Mount Vernon Company, four mills, Nos. 1, 2 and 4; "Dundee," Baltimore, and "Phoenix," Baltimore, counties, Md.

Woodbury Manufacturing Company (William E. Hooper & Sons), five mills—"Woodbury," "Clippers," "Meadow," "Tark" and "Mount Washington," Baltimore, Md.

Tallapoosa Falls Manufacturing Company, Tallapoosa, Ala.

Greenwoods Company, New Hartford, Conn.

Columbia Mills Company, Columbia, S. C.

The brands or trademarks controlled by the new company are: "Mount Vernon," "Woodbury," "Dundee," "Ontario," "Franklin," "Greenwoods," "Columbia," "Washington," and "Laurel."

The "Mount Vernon," "Woodbury," brands have been in existence considerably over fifty years and have a

world-wide reputation. The mills consolidated manufacture a large number per cent. of all the cotton duck manufactured in the United States.

Mr. S. Davies Warfield, president of the Continental Trust Company, who conducted the negotiations, and who was mainly instrumental in bringing about the consolidation, when asked tonight as to the policy of the new company, stated that there was no disposition on the part of the mill owners to make an advance in the price of cotton duck, the saving gained from various sources by uniting these interests, he said, was satisfactory, and it would therefore be the policy of the company to give the consumer all benefits possible through the consolidation.

It is generally conceded, said Mr. Warfield, that Richard Cromwell, president of the Mount Vernon Company, will be the president of the corporation. The affairs of the new company will be managed by a board of directors of twenty, on which will be the leading cotton duck manufacturers and late owners of the absorbed properties.

There will also be three vice presidents and a secretary and treasurer and an executive committee of five. The board of management has not all been made up and will not be announced until after the permanent organization has been effected, which will likely be by the middle of the coming week.

once. Situation critical; one deputy killed, another wounded.

(Signed) "T. B. BLOUNT," Sheriff.

COL. LAWTON IN COMMAND.

Colonel A. R. Lawton, late commander of the Second Georgia Regiment U. S. Volunteers, also wired the Governor to send a quantity of clothing and supply of ammunition for the soldiers.

Colonel Lawton was here this morning to investigate the situation. After a conference with the officials he returned to Savannah. When the Governor received the message from Sheriff Blount he ordered Colonel Lawton to return if necessary, and take command of the militia. He is now here in that capacity, and has enough men it is believed, to easily handle the situation.

MANY RIOTERS ARRESTED.

The sheriff and his deputies continue to make arrests of the rioting negroes, and the jail has a large number in it, notwithstanding the fact that the town boat left here this morning for arrested. This was a precautionary measure to prevent an attack on the jail by the negro friends of those imprisoned, and to make room for those who have been arrested since the removal.

THE SITUATION CRITICAL.

The situation here is regarded as crit-

RACE TROUBLE IN GEORGIA

The White People of Darien Sleep on Their Arms.

GOVERNOR APPEALED TO

A Negro Kills One Deputy Sheriff and Wounds Another Who Went to Arrest Him and Start a War—Governor Orders Troops to Hold Themselves to Readiness and Sends Arms and Ammunition to Citizens.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Darien, Ga., August 25.—While all is quiet here to-night the day was one of great anxiety and intense excitement among the white people. An outbreak by the negroes has been momentarily expected since the killing by John Deagel, a negro, of Joseph Townsend, a prominent citizen and deputy sheriff of this county, last night. To-day Sheriff Blount sent the following to Governor Chandler:

"Please order Liberty Independent Troop to report to me, mounted, at

least, although with determined military control it is thought further trouble can be prevented. The negroes apparently have no leader upon whom they can rely. It is estimated that the negroes outnumber the white people in this part of Georgia five to one, and the whites are consequently apprehensive.

BEGINNING OF THE TROUBLE.

John Deagel, the negro who killed Deputy Sheriff Joseph Townsend and wounded Deputy Hopkins last night, cannot be found in the town of Darien. Henry Deagel, whose arrest for assault started the race war, the two deputies went last night to the house of Henry Deagel to arrest the two sons. John was found at the house and Townsend entered. The negro made no resistance, but showed his willingness to accompany the officials. Hopkins, who was in the moonlight outside, was joined by Townsend, and the two waited for the negro to come out. He came to the door, and a negro woman, handing him a gun, he fired on the officials. Townsend died in a few minutes, and was brought to this place by Hopkins, who is badly wounded.

SLEEPING ON THEIR ARMS.

The white people thought this would be a signal for attack and many slept on their arms all night, as they will do to-night. The negroes have been gathered in a crowd and looking eagerly at the military and the officers of the law.

The county officials have offered \$100 reward for John Deagel and Governor Chandler will be asked to increase this amount.

THE GOVERNOR ACTS.

Atlanta, Ga., August 25.—Upon receipt of the alarming telegrams from Sheriff Blount of McIntosh county, this State, and Colonel Lawton at Darien, Governor Chandler took immediate steps to send assistance in quelling the negro outbreak. The Governor sent the following telegram to Colonel Lawton:

A COOL HEAD NEEDED.

"Savannah, Ga. 'Blount, Sheriff, wires for Liberty Troops. I doubt propriety of sending them and leave it to your discretion. Have wired Hughes, Captain Liberty Troops, to hold command in readiness to respond if you call for them, but do nothing until you order him. The people of McIntosh county are excited. The situation demands a cool head. You have it and I must rely on you to exercise that wise discretion which I so far away, cannot exercise. If necessary, return to Darien.' (Signed) 'A. D. CANNON,' Governor."

The Governor was in conference with Acting-Adjutant-General Byrd during the day. A large number of carbines have been sent to Darien, and a supply of ammunition is en route by special messenger, as the express company refused to carry it, owing to its explosive character. The Governor is in telegraphic communication with the rest of the State.

PATROLLING THE TOWN.

The seventy-five members of the First Georgia, who were left here two days ago when old man Deagel was taken to Savannah, are patrolling the town to-night. All saloons are closed, and the strictest order is maintained.

THE NEGROES MASSED.

Nearly every negro left town this evening, and to-night word comes that they are massed in a large swamp, twelve miles from town. They are known to be armed, and a posse of citizens left on a special train for the place at 8 o'clock. They will maintain a guard over the negroes and keep them from doing any damage during the night. A telegram was sent to Brunswick urging all white citizens to come to Darien. A boat was dispatched to carry them to this city, and a special train will be ready in case more want to come. The presence of the whites is wanted to overawe the negroes, who are well aware of their superiority in numbers. One hundred men of the First Georgia are under orders in Savannah to be in readiness to move, and if more militia is wanted the Liberty Rifles will be sent. The ordering out of these troops is within the discretion of Colonel Lawton.

WILL ATTACK AT DAYLIGHT.

Darien, Ga., August 25.—(Midnight.) A conference was held at 11 o'clock to-night, between Sheriff Blount, militia officials and a citizens' committee, and it was decided to take decisive action at daylight against the negroes who are massed and armed in Deagel's swamp, twelve miles from this city. The Sheriff wired Colonel Lawton, who is in Savannah, to-night to send the militia at once and has received a reply to the effect that the men are ready and that the Liberty County militia will start from Hinesville for Darien at 2 o'clock. The militia and the citizens are at their arms with horses ready. The citizens move from Darien on a special train for the swamp at 3 o'clock and the militia—about 150 in number—one hour later. The negroes are armed in defiance of law and the purpose of the militia is to surround the swamp and relieve the blacks of their fire-arms and arrest them. The two special trains are being prepared. Governor Chandler gave Colonel Lawton plenary power in the matter and it was not found necessary to call upon the Chief Executive of the State for the militia.

ANARCHY IN PHILIPPINES.

AMERICAN OCCUPY SMALL RAD-

IUS, PHILIPPINES THE BEST.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

London, August 25.—Labuan correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company, cables that reliable news received there direct from Manila says that an indescribable state of anarchy prevails. The Americans, according to these advisers, occupy a radius of fifteen miles there, around the town of Iloilo they occupy a radius of nine miles and around Cebu they occupy a small radius. The rest of the country, it is added, is in the hands of the Filipinos.

The correspondent also says it is reported the Filipinos have murdered the crew of the steamer Saturnus.

The steamer Saturnus, of the Compania Maritima, coasting under the American flag, was beached under the insurgent trenches at San Fernando and burned August 2d.

CLASSIFICATION OF NEWS.

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RICHMOND NEWS AND GOSSIP

Surprising Turn For the Better in
Dr. Brown's Illness.

LAWYER DUNN ARRESTED

He is Charged With Embezzling \$84 He Collected For a Client—Mr. E. B. Taylor Dead—Joseph H. Hartman, White Convict, Returns Stolen Diamonds—Lady Teacher Appeals to Board of Reference.

(Special to Virginian-Pilot.)

Richmond, Va., Aug. 25.—To the surprise and joy of his hundreds of friends, Rev. Dr. A. G. Brown, who has for days been at death's door, rallied, recognized the members of his family, and seemed to give evidences of a radical change for the better.

On anticipation of his death, all of his children had been summoned to his bedside, and he seemed, to all appearances, to be rapidly nearing his end. It is not yet known whether the change for the better is permanent or but a flicker of the lamp of life before it goes out forever.

CHARGE AGAINST A LAWYER.

Much surprise was occasioned here this morning by the arrest, on the charge of embezzling \$74, of Mr. Walter A. Dunn, a well-known young lawyer, and at one time a candidate for the legislature. Mr. Dunn is accused of obtaining that sum from Mrs. S. F. Bohannon, a boarding-house keeper.

Mr. Dunn says he has repeatedly offered to pay Mrs. Bohannon the amount that he collected, less the fees that he claims he is entitled to, but that she has refused to accept it.

He says he is entirely guiltless of the crime of embezzlement, and that the money is in bank with which to pay Mrs. Bohannon at any time.

"I will show that there is no criminal action on my part," said Mr. Dunn to a reporter, "when the case comes up. It is only a civil case, and the courts can do no more than decide upon my claims for services rendered in my capacity as a lawyer."

DEATH OF E. B. TAYLOR.

Mr. E. B. Taylor, head of the E. B. Taylor China Company, and one of the best known citizens of Richmond, died just before 1 o'clock this morning at his home here. His death was due to congestion of the lungs. He was a son of John Taylor, of Powhatan county, was born sixty-two years ago in that county. In early manhood he removed to Richmond, coming here before the war. When the sectional strife commenced, Mr. Taylor responded to the cause of his State and the South and entered the service of the Confederate army as a member of one of the war companies organized in Richmond. He remained in the army and made an excellent record as a soldier.

Mr. Taylor had devoted the greater part of his business career to the crockery and chinaware business of Richmond, and was quite successful.

STOLEN DIAMONDS RETURNED.

Joseph H. Hartman, the white man who is in the State penitentiary for stealing four small diamonds from Mr. Bohannon about a year ago, returned the stolen stones to their rightful owner yesterday.

Captain White, of the penitentiary, had been absent from his post for a few days and in the mean time Hartman had expressed a desire to see him. So on Captain White's return Hartman presented himself at his office and handed over the diamonds without any explanation. He said Mr. Hartman had been so good to him during the trial he wanted him to have the stones.

Hartman has but about eight months more to serve on his sentence, and it is strange he did not keep the diamonds.

AN ACCIDENT.

Information has just reached here of an accident to Hon. R. G. Southall, of Amelia county. While Mr. Southall, Mrs. Ben. L. Grigg and Miss Laura Grigg were on their way to Otterburn Hotel to attend the tournament Thursday of last week, the breast strap broke just as they were going down the hill to the hotel and the pole stuck in the ground, breaking it into splinters and allowing the vehicle to run upon the horses, which became frightened and plunged madly down the hill. Just as they were reaching the bottom the buggy was dashed into the embankment on the side of the road, throwing the occupants out and bruising them considerably. Mr. Southall's left arm was knocked out of place and his face was badly bruised.

Mrs. Grigg, it is thought, had two ribs broken and ankle sprained, while Miss Laura Grigg was considerably bruised and shaken up. They were carried immediately to their homes and physicians summoned. They were

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CLASSIFICATION OF NEWS.